



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2013

Marking Scheme

Home Economics

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

EXAM NUMBER

Total
Mark



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2013

HOME ECONOMICS

ORDINARY LEVEL

FRIDAY 14 JUNE – AFTERNOON 2.00 – 4.00

Total Marks 240

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- SECTION A - 80 marks.
Answer 16 (sixteen) questions from Section A.
All questions carry equal marks.
- SECTION B - 160 marks.
Answer 4 (four) questions from Section B.
All questions carry equal marks.
- Answer the questions in the space provided.*

CENTRE STAMP

For examiner's use only

QUESTION	MARK
Section A (Total)	
Section B1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL →	
GRADE →	

1. Total of end of page totals	
2. Aggregate total of disallowed question(s)	
3. Total mark awarded (1 minus 2)	
4. Bonus mark for answering through Irish (if applicable).	
5. Total mark awarded if Irish bonus (3+4)	
Note: The mark in row 3 (or row 5 if an Irish bonus is awarded) must equal the mark in the Total Mark box above.	

Introduction

- The marking scheme is a guide to awarding marks to candidates' answers. It is a concise and summarised guide and is constructed in a way to minimise its word content.
- Examiners must conform to this scheme and may not allow marks for answering outside the scheme.
- The scheme contains key words or phrases for which candidates may be awarded marks. This does not preclude synonyms or phrases which convey the same meaning as the answer in the marking scheme.
- The scheme may include the words "any valid answer" and the Examiner will use his/her professional judgement to determine the validity of the answer. If in doubt, he/she should consult with his/her Advising Examiner before awarding marks.
- Where it comes to the attention of the Examiner that a candidate has presented a valid answer and there is no provision in the scheme for accepting this answer, then he/she must first consult with his/her Advising Examiner before awarding marks.
- The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the marking scheme. Requirements may therefore vary from year to year.

6. What is a consumer?

A person who buys goods and / or uses services

5

7. What information does this symbol give to the consumer?

A product carrying this symbol has been manufactured in
Ireland to a high quality



5

8. Suggest **two** advantages of having a home filing system.

(i) Bills are not mislaid and can be paid on time; time is not wasted searching for
paperwork

(ii) past and present bills can be compared; school progress can be monitored
from year to year; important documents are stored safely

5

9. Give **four** methods of paying for goods and services.

(i) cash (ii) debit card

(iii) cheque (iv) credit card, etc

5

10. Suggest **four** environmentally friendly shopping guidelines.

(i) bring a reusable shopping bag

(ii) avoid buying overpackaged goods

(iii) choose energy-saving appliances

(iv) look for the EU Ecolabel symbol on products..etc.

5

11. Tick [✓] the correct answers. 5
- (i) A nuclear family consists of parents and their children living in the same house.
- (ii) An extended family consists of one parent and his/her children.
- (iii) A blended family consists of two families as a result of second relationships.
12. List **three** guidelines that should be followed in order to have good personal hygiene. 5
- (i) shower every day and after sporting activities
- (ii) use deodorant or antiperspirant
- (iii) change clothing and socks daily, etc
13. Give **two** reasons why it is important to get enough sleep. 5
- (i) it relaxes and rests the body; it renews energy
- (ii) it improves concentration; it improves appearance and mood, etc
14. Name **three** dental health products that can be used to maintain healthy teeth and gums. 5
- (i) toothpaste; mouthwash
- (ii) dental floss
- (iii) disclosing tablets; interdental brush, etc
15. What information does this symbol give to the consumer? 5
- this is a hazard symbol and it means that a product is toxic
- _____
- _____
- _____
-
16. Give **two** advantages of using a refrigerator. 5
- (i) perishable foods stay fresh longer; food is stored and protected
- (ii) the risk of food poisoning is reduced; less waste of leftover foods, etc

17. Suggest **three** factors to consider when buying a sewing machine.

5

- (i) cost; ease of use
- (ii) suitable for purpose; attachments and features
- (iii) guarantee and after-sales service, etc.

18. State **two** functions of curtains.

5

- (i) to provide privacy; to help prevent draughts
- (ii) to keep out light; to add to the décor; to retain warmth, etc.

19. Why do teenagers use fashion accessories?

5

- to complete an outfit; to express personality, taste and style
- to change the appearance of an outfit
- to provide a function, etc.

Give **one** example of a fashion accessory.

shoes; bags; belts; hats; jewellery; gloves...etc.

20. What information do **each** of the following fabric care symbols give to the consumer?

5

(i)



(i) hand wash

(ii)



(ii) line dry

SECTION B
160 marks

Answer 4 (four) questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Barley is an example of a cereal grain.

(a) Name **four** other cereals. (4x2)

- (i) wheat (ii) oats; rye
(iii) maize (corn) (iv) rice

8

(b) Name the cereals that are used to make the following products. (4x2)

PRODUCT	CEREAL
Flour	<i>wheat</i>
Cornflakes	<i>corn / maize</i>
Porridge	<i>oats</i>
Rice cakes	<i>rice</i>

8

(c) Suggest **three** advantages of including cereals in the daily diet. (3x4)

- (i) contains vegetable protein; small amount of fat
(ii) good source of carbohydrate; cheap and filling
(iii) contains Vitamin B; contains iron, calcium and phosphorus

12

(d) Name **four** types of flour used in baking and give a **different** use for each type. (4x3)

TYPE OF FLOUR	USE
<i>white / cream; corn</i>	<i>white bread; rolls; biscuits; thickening agent</i>
<i>self-raising</i>	<i>bread; cakes; muffins</i>
<i>wholemeal; brown</i>	<i>wholemeal bread; scones</i>
<i>gluten-free</i>	<i>breads, cakes, biscuits etc. for coeliacs</i>

12

2. (a) Place **each** of the fish listed below under the correct headings (8x1)

Cod, salmon, crab, whiting, mackerel, prawns, herring, mussels

40

CLASSIFICATION OF FISH		
OILY FISH	WHITE FISH	SHELLFISH
<i>salmon</i>	<i>whiting</i>	<i>crab</i>
<i>mackerel</i>	<i>cod</i>	<i>prawns</i>
<i>herring</i>		<i>mussels</i>

8

(b) List the advantages of including fish in the diet. (3x4)

- (i) contains high biological value protein - growth
- (ii) oily fish contains unsaturated fat / omega 3 - brain development
- (iii) contains Vitamin A,B,D; Minerals calcium, iron, iodine; Water

12

(c) What guidelines should be followed when buying and storing fresh fish? (4x2)

Buying reliable source; bright bulging eyes; bright red gills;
bright, clear markings; moist, unbroken skin;
scales should come off easily; should not have unpleasant smell, etc.

8

Storing on crushed ice; in a fridge; covered
wash before use; use within 24 hours, etc.

(d) Name **three** methods of cooking fish. (3x2)

- (i) poaching; steaming; stewing
- (ii) grilling; frying; baking
- (iii) microwave cooking, etc

6

(e) Suggest **two** garnishes suitable for fish dishes. (2x3)

- (i) lemon; tomato; cucumber
- (ii) parsley; dill etc.

6

3. (a) Name **four** materials used for packaging. (4x2)

8

- (i) glass (ii) paper
(iii) metal (iv) plastic
(expect packaging to be from each of these four materials)

(b) Give **four** reasons why packaging of goods is necessary. (4x4)

16

- (i) protects goods from damage; keeps products fresh and hygienic
- (ii) provides information; carries barcodes
- (iii) easier to store
- (iv) advertising, etc.

(c) List **three** disadvantages of over packaging. (3x4)

12

- (i) can use up natural resources; can cause litter and pollution;
can be dangerous and difficult to dispose of e.g. aerosols
- (ii) adds to the cost
- (iii) can be deceptive e.g. size of contents; may be difficult to open and reseal, etc.

(d) Describe how batteries should be disposed of.

by any recognised reliable method e.g. recycling depots and some supermarkets

4

4. (a) Name **three** basic human needs. (3x4) 12
- (i) physical – shelter, food, clothing
- (ii) emotional – security, comfort, understanding, love
- (iii) intellectual - mental stimulation and development
-
- (b) List **three** responsibilities of children in the family. (3x2) 6
- respect for parents / guardians
- care of personal space; help with chores
- do homework; interact and play with siblings, etc.
-
- (c) What are the main causes of conflict between children and adults in the home? **(2x3)** 6
- code of practice, dress, homework, pocket money, time spent going out,
- peer pressure, etc.
-
- (d) Suggest **three** ways of avoiding conflict in the home. (3x4) 12
- (i) follow an agreed code of practice
- (ii) consider others
- (iii) empathise with other, etc.
-
- (e) What steps should a teenager take if they are being bullied? 4
- report to a reliable adult
- _____
- _____

5. (a) Give **three** different uses of water in the home. (3x4)

- (i) washing
- (ii) cooking
- (iii) heating; sanitation, etc.

12

(b) Suggest **three** methods of saving water in the home. (3x2)

- only use amount required
- avoid washing under running taps
- use showers instead of baths etc.

6

(c) Choose the correct word from the following list to complete **each** of the sentences. (4x2)

Filtration lime chlorine fluoride mains

- (i) fluoride may be added to strengthen teeth.
- (ii) To remove impurities from water is called filtration.
- (iii) Water leaves the water treatment plant through a large pipe called the mains.
- (iv) chlorine is added to kill bacteria.

8

(d) What is meant by water pollution? (1x4)

- anything that makes fresh water unfit for human and animal use
- _____
- _____

4

(e) Give **two** causes of water pollution. (2x5)

- (i) contamination from human sewage, animal slurry
- _____
- (ii) oil spills etc.
- _____

10

6. (a) List **two** guidelines that should be followed when choosing, using and caring for a sewing machine.

(6x3)

(i) Choosing (i) cost; suitable for purpose; reliable brand

(ii) attachments and extra features; guarantee and after-sales services

(ii) Using (i) thread it properly; test the stitch; press lightly on the foot pedal

(ii) raise the needle and lift the presser foot to remove fabric

(iii) Caring (i) follow the use and cleaning instructions; cover when not in use

(ii) oil moving parts occasionally; service regularly

(b) Name the parts of the sewing machine labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

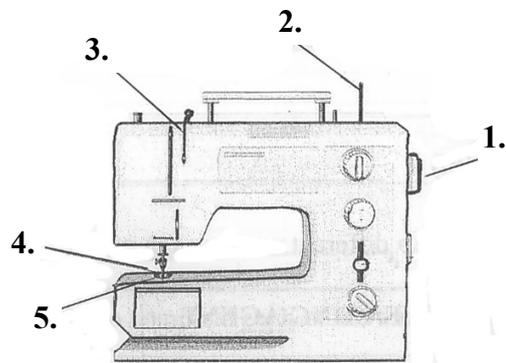
(5x2)

1.handwheel 2.spool pin

3.thread guide

4.presser foot

5.needle



10

(c) Give a different reason why **each** of the following faults occur when using a sewing machine.

(3x4)

(i) needle breaks top tension too tight; needle too fine or inserted incorrectly;

loose presser foot; pulling fabric before raising needle

(ii) thread breaks machine threaded incorrectly; top tension too tight;

needle inserted incorrectly; poor quality thread

(iii) looped stitches machine threaded incorrectly; top tension too loose;

bobbin threaded incorrectly.

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